

VETERANS ENJOY SUNDAY DESPITE CLOUDS AND COLD

SOLDIERS MERRY AT CAMP GORDON

Have Good Dinners and Enjoy Stories of Wartime Days.

COMFORTABLE AND WARM

Picturesque Scene, Which Reminds Them of Battlefields Long Ago.

Sunday dinner in Camp John W. Gordon was an event to be remembered and looked upon for a long time to come. A number of visitors, including some ladies, were in camp, and did ample justice to the excellent meal provided.

After a warm and comfortable night in the armories and buildings to which the camp crowd were taken in the storm of Saturday, the men turned up yesterday morning bright, smiling and hungry. Eggs, bacon, potatoes and coffee for breakfast, life and color into every one, and when the last corners from town had been served, the dining-hall was cleared and an old lay preacher from Alabama led in a short prayer and song service, in which a considerable company of men joined. Later the men sat down to a breakfast of coffee and cake, and the city churches, hundreds taking the cars to Seven Pines and other places of interest. A number of excursions went out of Richmond yesterday to Washington, to Jamestown Island and the exposition. With these absences, numbering in the thousands, and with the men coming and going throughout the day, there was at no time as large a crowd as on the previous days, and the table service was correspondingly better. In fact, as regards the fare and table service in camp, it was a triumph. Last night by a party of gentlemen who took dinner in camp, and in the evening were their supper to what is usually regarded as the best downtown restaurant, the comparison in cleanliness, bountifulness and cooking, as well as in prompt service, was in favor of the camp.

Everything Was Free.

Great banners have been hung announcing that the dining hall in camp is free to veterans, and open house was kept, veterans being fed at any hour from early morning to late last night.

At dinner the menu consisted of hot roast beef, with gravy, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, corn, any kind of pie, milk, coffee and assorted cakes. As each man left the dining hall he was handed a good cigar and a couple of car tickets, good to take him anywhere he wanted to go and bring him back in time for supper.

At supper cheese, cold ham, corned beef, milk and coffee were being served and both spirits and appetites seemed to be excellent.

A delegation of Marylanders, some six or eight hundred strong, is expected early this morning, and arrangements will be made to have the whole body, officers and all, taken directly to camp, where a steaming hot breakfast will await them, and they will have an opportunity to rest up for the grand parade.

Plenty of Firewood.

An abundance of firewood has been delivered at camp, and a large number of men spent the day about the place, sitting around bonfires and swapping yarns of all kinds. A Sunday spirit pervaded the camp, especially during the morning hours, when a number of serious theological discussions went on over the cordwood fires. Stories of preaching services during the war, and of various army chaplains went around, not always being complimentary to the cloth. Stories were told of the Episcopal services, of the Episcopal service, when General Robert E. Lee, acting as vestryman and administered the communion; of the Presbyterian service in the log church at Moss Neck, where Dr. Hore or Dr. Tucker Lacy preached, and General Jackson went to sleep on a bench; of stories of Methodist services, where General J. E. B. Stuart led the singing. From this the talk turned to the battles fought on Sunday; the plain at Manassas, the morning after the fight at Chancellorsville, when Stuart's horse was killed, and remember Jackson and Lee, and of the bloodiest of the days at Gettysburg.

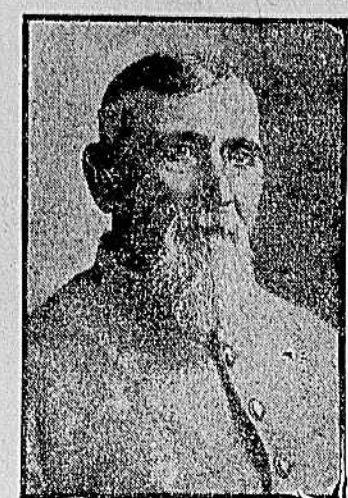
Stories in Camp.

Personal reminiscence came in for a large share of the talk, sometimes two or three stories going at one time around the same fire. Late last night a dozen hardy souls with comfortable cots in one of the big dry tents, refused to go back to town, declaring that they would take a little more of the life of camp. A lightwood fire burned in the center, with a smoke-vent in the roof, a lantern was swung to the ridge-pole, an abundance of dry blankets were on each cot, and away into the night the men lay back in the dim light, telling of their own experiences, punctuated with loud laughter and an occasional song. "I ain't had such a good time since the winter I was frost-bitten at Winchester," was the way a hardy North Carolinian put it. After each round of stories, when each had gone his neighbor on better, a modest portion of North Carolina "Mountain Dew" was passed around, and the yarns began again. Another tent that seemed to be enjoying life was where the sergeant and squad of the Seventieth Regiment Volunteers maintain their guard post, with a big log fire, a bottle of coffee and a box of provisions.

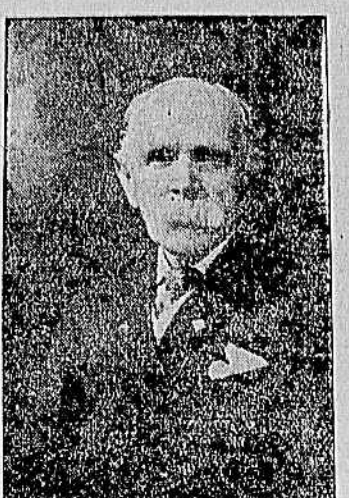
Although the band which had been quartered in camp has been removed to dry quarters in town, there was no lack of music. The force of negro cooks in the mess shed, preparing their crocks in the mess shed, broke out into old ditty melodies in their own inimitable style, and with a tenor rivaling anything heard in Richmond, and with no mean bass, the cooks and waiters rolled out the old ditty hymn, "He Will Guide Me," in tones that might have been heard for half a mile.

Thousands Are Here.

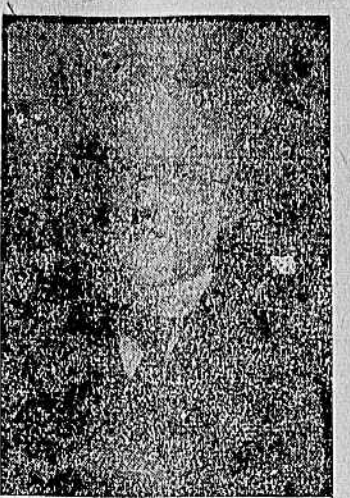
It is still impossible to estimate the number of Confederate veterans in the city. Up to Friday night 3,600 had registered with Adjutant-General Mickle. In addition to this are a large number of those in camp and at State headquarters who have made no effort to register, besides those in private homes. Although many have left the city, a large number going home on Saturday, when the storm looked most threatening, yesterday afternoon and evening the



BRIG-GEN. M. D. DAVIS, of Hobart, Okla.



COL. W. B. ADDISON, of Los Angeles, Cal.



BRIG-GEN. J. KELLOGG, of Little Rock, Ark.



A. T. BURGEON, Army Northern Virginia Department, Commanding Oklahoma Division, U. S. C. V.



B. H. KIRK, U. S. C. V.

tidle turned the other way, a number coming in on the evening trains to participate in the parade to-day.

Quite a number of excursion trains are due to come in early this morning from all directions, including a delegation of between six and eight hundred Marylanders, coming by boat to West Point and arriving here about 8 o'clock. The hotels and boarding-houses still have their full quota, and from all indications the number of people in town to-day will fully equal, if it does not exceed, the crowd of last Thursday, when the Stuart Monument was unveiled.

Some indication of the number of visitors of all kinds in the city may be gathered from the statements of the Passenger and Power Company that the conductors of the street cars registered 278,000 fares on Friday.

Good Work by All.

The officials at Camp Gordon, Captain David A. Brown and his assistants, are full of praise for the good work of the officials of the car company, who have helped them at every turn. Early yesterday morning, under the direction of Mr. William Northrop, several carloads of soldiers were sent out to camp, and during the morning a force of trackmen laid a serviceable sidewalk from the street cars to the door of the dining shed, a distance of nearly a hundred yards.

The car company also donated 6,000 tickets yesterday to allow the mothers to come and come for meals without exposure.

At the various headquarters in the city the men reported themselves very comfortable, an abundance of cots and blankets having been supplied at the armories and college buildings for their use.

During yesterday afternoon a large number of veterans visited Hollywood Cemetery and expressed the greatest interest in the various graves of Confederate soldiers, many standing with bared heads before the handsomely decorated graves of General Stuart, General Lee and others.

Meals will be served to-day to all veterans and all those taking part in the parade are invited to come on over to camp and get their lunch.

THOUSANDS HEAR MR. BRYAN SPEAK

(Continued from First Page.)

was even more striking than that which followed. The doors were closed at 3 o'clock to those holding tickets issued by the Y. M. C. A. Long before that hour, however, a great crowd of men had assembled in the streets around the Auditorium and as early as 2 o'clock there were probably a thousand people outside awaiting admission. The building unloaded its passengers there, and by 3 o'clock there were three thousand people outside.

Despite the efforts of the police, with Chief Werner himself in command, the press was so great that no man could raise his arms at one time danger and remember Jackson and Lee, and of the bloodiest of the days at Gettysburg.

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MISS MARGARET V. HANSEN, Maid of Honor for Arkansas Division.



MISS CELESTE SCUDDER, Sponsor Mississippi Division.



MRS. JOHN THREADGILL, President Oklahoma Federation of Women's Clubs.

Nor am I at all disconcerted in speaking of the 'Prince of Peace' to many who have spent a part of their lives as soldiers. I am sure that they will be devoutly thankful for the coming of the day when the Prince of Peace shall reign, and wars shall cease.

I appreciate the appearance here of your honorable Governor, and the complimentary words of your Lieutenant-Governor in presenting me.

Tendency Toward Skepticism.

Mr. Bryan stated that during the months when he was speaking every other day in the week, he was always glad to rest on Sunday, but now that he was not engaged during the week, he had surplus strength to speak on Sunday.

"That I am interested in politics and the science of government, I will not deny. Every one ought to be interested in the science of government. I speak on a political subject. I am sure to speak to some who disagree with me. There is no such thing as absolute harmony among men."

"I have found so many young men who think it is smart to be skeptical. The religious sentiment does not rest upon the fear of the unseen or upon superstition, as some contend. It rests upon the consciousness that our powers are limited, and that we stand in the presence of the Infinite. The relation between ourselves and God is the most important influence of our lives. Men have a higher morality than the need of religion as they grow older."

"The man who merely tries to do right when he thinks others are watching him will certainly fail. Religion is a necessary thing, and morality is the power of endurance in man."

The speaker here related his own experience with skepticism when a student at college, stating that he had had some difficulty with the theory of evolution. "When I turned to the past, I found the heavens and earth created the heavens and earth, and I found my stand there until some better theory of creation appeared, and I am still standing there."

Theory of Evolution.

Speaking of the theory of evolution, Mr. Bryan said: "I cannot accept the theory of evolution. A man ought to be able to trace his ancestry where he can get most credit of it. When you link yourself in generations with the ape it becomes an important matter whether you are coming from or going to him. I have seen men who appeared to be going one way and some others another way. In accepting the theory of evolution one merely moves God a step further away, and does not eliminate him as the Creator."

Turning to the question of miracles, which the skeptic was unable or unwilling to accept, Mr. Bryan said: "God perform a miracle, and if He can, would He want to? The answer to the first question is easy, but I am not sure that the answer to the second is what God might or might not have desired to do. But if we live up to the things we understand, we shall not have time to worry about the things we do not understand. The miracle of life and death is a mystery."

Elaborating this thought, Mr. Bryan spoke of the mystery of the chemistry of the vegetable world, citing the fact that a watermelon seed, which, when sown, would produce the leaf and vine and finally a melon 200,000 times its weight. There is mystery in everything, and man is not to eat until he understands the mystery of what he eats, he would starve. Mystery does not exist in the physical world, but only in the church," said the speaker, and the audience laughingly expressed its acquiescence.

Addressing the crowd, Mr. Bryan said that according to the law of gravitation that glass should fall to the ground, but it did not because his arm was strong enough to resist the attraction of that law.

The speaker added that if human power were equal to that of the natural world, in that way, he would not attempt to put limitations upon God's power.

The Prince of Peace.

"There is nothing more marvelous in all the mysteries of the natural world than the change in a human life from a self-centered existence to a life of unselfishness," he declared. "No child ever repaid the marvelous gift of life that each generation suffers and sacrifices for the succeeding generation. But it is in all history. We have the soldier, because he met the supreme test; he has offered his life for something greater and higher, and those who give themselves for greater things

and larger lives. It is not by remembering ourselves, but by forgetting ourselves, that we win immortality."

Mr. Bryan then cited the supreme unselfishness of Christ in laying down His life, and summarized a few reasons to show that He has earned the title of "The Prince of Peace."

"Money will not buy peace," he said. "As an instance of this fact, it is worthy of note that a few have reached the point where they actually have difficulty in getting others to accept their money. There is no better evidence of the growth of morality and of the prevalence of the teachings of Christ than the growing attention which the world is paying to the ethics of money-making."

Social distinction will not bring peace, said the speaker, and in this connection he added: "Those on the inside of the four hundred are always fearful lest they may be excluded, and those on the outside are constantly afraid that they will not be able to get in. (Laughter and applause.)"

Gave a recipe for peace. It is faith in God. He has given us assurance that death is not the end of life. God has given to every created thing a tongue that proclaims the life to come.

This thought was beautifully illustrated with the conservation of life of a grain of wheat from the seed to the harvest, which will germinate and produce many times its own.

Mr. Bryan cited the fact that once when a young man had written to himself and asked him for a statement of his belief as to whether the soul was immortal and other questions as to his religious belief. Mr. Ingerson's secretary sent him in reply the most vital question as to the future life and immortality was the sentence, "I do not know." It was inevitable, said the speaker, how any man could accept or derive comfort from that cold and cheerless doctrine.

Service the Measure.

"Service is the measure of greatness," he continued. "It is not how much we can get out of the world, but how much we can put into it. 'Do not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good' was the sublime teaching of Christ."

After speaking of the influence of example and the power of the life of the upright over the lives of others, Mr. Bryan concluded with the enumeration of the things which are the unanswerable argument that Christ is the Prince of Peace. His platform was that we should love our neighbor as thyself. There is no solution of any question that violates this doctrine that is a permanent solution.

"Christ's doctrine is the doctrine of the sword. It not only brings peace, but it brings strength also. It is the doctrine of truth, and a man ought to be willing to die for the truth and live for it. The great things that have been done in the world have been done by men who have been willing to bare the wall and trust to God for the result."

In conclusion, Mr. Bryan summed up his conclusions. The Prince of Peace has a little life he earned. He has brought peace to millions; He has given the world a moral code that will bring peace between man and man, between nation and nation.

As the speaker resumed his seat a great wave of applause swept over the audience, in which the great majority appeared to join, thousands clapping their hands, and not a few giving vocal expression to their commendation of the speaker and his presentation of his theme.

SECTION IS NO LONGER ISSUE

(Continued from First Page.)

honorable death, still has all the charm of the man who set a convention wild by the utterance of a single phrase.

In discussing certain questions with a Times-Dispatch writer he declined to answer should not be noticed.

"I will not talk," said he, "about the ambition of candidates for office, nor will I answer hypothetical questions. If I were to say what I think of this man or that in political life, I would go on weighing the reputation of the whole country."

Mr. Bryan declined to discuss the Democratic candidacy of any one for the presidency or for the vice-presidency, but in answer to a question as to whether or not he would be a candidate, said:

"That yet. The only condition upon which I would consider the question of candidacy would be whether I could advance the cause of Democracy by being a candidate. No man's ambition should be considered on any other condition."

Section Not Issued.

Upon being asked if he thought the time had arrived when a Southern man should be nominated by the Democratic party, he replied:

"It is the man who must fit the platform, and the question is only one of availability; the one who will give the most strength to the party. Personally, I stand for both platforms, the one of two years ago and six years ago. The question should be considered on any other condition."

Those who desire to transfer all railroad control to Congress will find it difficult to explain why the States have gone beyond Congress in reducing the rates. It would be a matter of fact that the dual plan was proposed tickets for a sum not greater than the sum of the local rates. This would certainly be within the scope of Congress, and the States are powerless to regulate interstate commerce.

"You do not then agree with those who contend that what the people need is not lower rates but better railroad facilities?"

The answer came with a snap. Mr. Bryan said: "Why should they not have both? Why should the railroads exact exorbitant rates as a compensation for the equipment which they are in duty bound to furnish? If they are public carriers they ought to be prepared to do the business which the public requires of them. There is not sufficient equipment. It would be a matter of fact that the dual plan was proposed tickets for a sum not greater than the sum of the local rates. This would certainly be within the scope of Congress, and the States are powerless to regulate interstate commerce."

Turning to the matter of government ownership, Mr. Bryan said: "In the matter of government ownership I have stated both in New York and elsewhere that in my opinion government ownership will be the ultimate solution, but a great many in discussing the subject omit the word ultimate and discuss it as an immediate issue."

"The immediate question is regulation, and I do not know how soon the people will be ready to consider the question of ownership."

"All I care to add on that subject is that those who have criticized my statement have generally overlooked the fact that the dual plan was proposed to prevent centralization rather than to advance centralization."

"According to the dual plan the States would own all the roads excepting the necessary trunk lines, but as I have said this was not only presented as an individual view, but as an ultimate solution."

As to Mr. Roosevelt.

The reply given by Mr. Bryan to the question of the democracy of President Roosevelt is full of interest. He said: "It would be unfair to Mr. Roosevelt and to the Democratic party to call him a Democrat, although he has advocated several things which are Democratic."

"Peter Cartwright was once asked whether he was sanctified, and replied: 'Yes, in spots.'"

"I think Mr. Roosevelt might answer in a similar manner if he were asked if he were a Democrat or not."

"On some questions he is quite democratic; on some questions very undemocratic. For instance, he advocates an income tax, which the Democratic party has advocated and which the Republican party has opposed; he advocates the regulation of railroads, which the Democrats have advocated and which the Republican party has opposed."

"He has recently declared himself in favor of a law authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to ascertain the value of the railroads. Senator LaFollette proposed such an amendment to the rate law, and all of the Democratic Senators voted for it, while all the Republican Senators, except Senator LaFollette, voted against it."

"He has prosecuted some of the trusts, but he is Democratic as far as it goes, but the President does not go far enough."

"The Democrats believe that a private monopoly is indefensible, and that all trusts ought to be dissolved and competition restored. The President has advocated the abolition of labor difficulties. This the Democrats have demanded in campaigns, while the Republicans were silent on the subject."

"The President has taken a Democratic position in denouncing swollen fortunes."

"Now for the other side. He is undemocratic in the advocacy of ship subsidy, of an asset currency, and a large navy, and he is undemocratic in his views as to respective spheres of the State and Federal governments. He leans towards centralization, and tends to transfer more authority to Washington than should be centered there. His recent speech at Indianapolis indicates that he favors an absorp-

tion by the Federal government of all control over railroads, and his position on the California school question indicated an ignoring of the right of the State to control its own affairs.

"He is not consistently Democratic or consistently Republican, and it is necessary to be specific when one indorses him, whether that indorsement be from a Republican or Democratic standpoint. He has been so much more Democratic than the other Republican leaders that some have jumped to the conclusion that he is entirely Democratic; but that is not true. He is rather Hamiltonian than Jeffersonian in his construction of the Constitution, but his impulses are good, and his sympathies are with the masses on several questions, in spite of his leaning towards Hamilton's theories. I am always glad to commend him when I can, for public questions ought to be considered on their merits, and not from a partisan standpoint."

Railroad Rates.

"How do you look upon the two-cent rate?" was the next question.

Mr. Bryan smiled grimly as he replied, for he has fought hard for the rate in the West.

"We have the two-cent rate in Nebraska, and we will have it in a number of other States soon. At present the railroads maintain the three-cent rate on interstate mileage, and I believe that Congress should pass a law compelling the railroads to sell through tickets for a sum not greater than the sum of the local rates. This would certainly be within the scope of Congress, and the States are powerless to regulate interstate commerce."

"Those who desire to transfer all railroad control to Congress will find it difficult to explain why the States have gone beyond Congress in reducing the rates. It would be a matter of fact that the dual plan was proposed tickets for a sum not greater than the sum of the local rates. This would certainly be within the scope of Congress, and the States are powerless to regulate interstate commerce."

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COMPILE HISTORY OF CONFEDERACY

Important Work to Be Undertaken by Sons Described by Dr. Owen.

NEW OFFICE IS CREATED

Late Commander-in-Chief of Organization Will Enter Upon Duties at Once.

Dr. Thomas M. Owen, the newly-elected and first historian-general of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, is splendidly equipped for the performance of the duties imposed. He is a native son of the South, born in Jefferson county, Ala., just forty years ago. He was educated at his State university, and at once entered upon a successful career as a lawyer. He eventually became a student of American history, and in a few years he brought together one of the largest collections of Southern Americana in existence, embracing books, manuscripts, newspaper files, etc. In 1897 and 1898 he published, respectively, a "Handbook of Alabama and Mississippi," and in 1904 he was given the honorary degree of LL. D. by the University of Alabama. In 1901, under his leadership, the State of Alabama, recognizing its duty to its archives and history, established a department of archives and history, which has met with great favor.

The duties of his new position as historian-general of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans require that he "shall collect, preserve, publish and otherwise disseminate the truths and facts of the history of the South for the period from 1860 to 1876."

Asked as to his ideas as to the development of these duties, he said that he had not as yet any well-defined plans. "But," he declared, "you may expect me to keep close watch on all historical work and all historical publications involving the history of the period in question, and shall have no opportunity to encourage such work and to correct errors which may be made."

"One of the very first things I shall do will be to begin the compilation of a 'Handbook of Confederate History,' and to embrace in accurate and truthful compass the principal facts and truth of the history of the country for the period from 1860 to 1876. Such a book will serve a most valuable and useful purpose, and I shall endeavor to present the Southern view on all questions."

Revival in South.

"Another thing which I think should be done is the compilation of a bibliography or catalogue of all publications of whatever character in print involving the war and Reconstruction period."

"My work as historian-general will not trench upon the work of the historical committee of the confederate, nor will it trespass upon the territory of the committee on permanent archives. Each of these committees will perform its accustomed work, and I shall, of course, co-operate with them."

Dr. Owen called attention generally to a recent great revival in history in the South, saying that the South was to-day the world's most interesting and fruitful field of historical study.

GREAT GENERALS NEARLY ALL GONE

Since the last reunion death has made fearful inroads in the ranks of the Confederate generals who survived the war in the eleven years since the last reunion in Richmond, when the great John B. Gordon was in command. Many prominent figures in the historic struggle have gone to their rest, and the list of great generals is rapidly diminishing.

One of the last of the lieutenant-generals to succumb was General John A. Johnston, who died on June 1, 1906, at the age of 84. He was a native of North Carolina, and served in the Confederate army from 1862 to 1865. He was a member of the Confederate Congress, and was a prominent figure in the Reconstruction period.

Major-General Harry Heth, a former member of the Confederate Congress, died on May 1, 1906, at the age of 81. He was a native of Virginia, and served in the Confederate army from 1862 to 1865. He was a member of the Confederate Congress, and was a prominent figure in the Reconstruction period.